THE NEW QUARANTINE.

of the Quarantine Commissioners and Board of Engineers to the Works. act of the Legislature, passed on the 21st of April, constituted the Quarantine Commissioners and the so of New York and Brooklyn, a board to deter-on a site for a new Quarantine boarding and land-ation for the port of New York. This was a really nt matter, because from the presence of aded visitor—cholers—in Europe at the time, make its unwelcome presence in our probably introduced, as it afterwards was, on lated position, for the reception of the victimi ireaded scourge. Seguine's Point, a somewhat place, on the shore of Staten Island, was seon and animosity of the inhabitants of eighborhood in particular, and of the island of Metropolitans, and the outlay of some money ing a suitable place, with as little delay as pos-surgent, and Coney Island, Barren Island and a

The above serve maximone, but he makes a position of the proper serve the compation made is necessary that the Board of Quarantine Commissioners pro "maining, by means of United States realized states and the control of the profession of Quarantine Commissioners and the control of the professioners and the professioners are not to be a control of the professioners of the proposed buildings, and the contract for the proposed buildings, and the contract for the proposed buildings, and the contract for the professioners of the proposed buildings, and the contract for the proposed buildings, and proceeded to the lower by to continue out. Latterly the work, and after that the work of the out of the proposed buildings and the contract for the

a further extension will be unpecessary. From thirty to forty men were at work yesterday there, but this number will shortly be increased.

Ships canact approach nearer than from one mile and half to two miles of the proposed quarantine establishment and the invalids will have to be transferred to the hospital either by row boat or small steamer. It will however, afford from your constitution of the proposed quarantine establishment and the proposed of the proposed at a liseason of the year.

Having completed their examination the party resmbarked on the Fletcher and during their return to this city disposed of an excellent collation which had been prepared for them by Dr. Swinburner and which the pure invigorating see breaze enabled them to pay proper attention to. The excursionists arrived at the barge office at about 7 P. M.

In a short time the grounds belonging to the Quarantine Commissioners on Staten Island, and used as a boarding station at present, will be offered for sale at public auction. The principal cause of delay is in order to have some human remains which are buried there removed to the Central Burying Ground. The United States government is also in treaty for a small strip of land lying along the south side of their present establishment there. The minimum price at which these grounds are authorized to be sold by public auction is 350,000. The Board undertook to sell this land by rivate sale, but could get no bid approaching the price (\$400,000) at which they were authorized to sell it. The fitting is the strip of an experiment of a word of a more and strip of a constant of a more and the price of \$200,000 on this property, which they refused to release on separate lots, and this had, probably, some effect in preventing a sale.

Arrival of a Vessel with Cholern on Board—
Sixteen Deaths on the Voyage.

Yesterday the steamship Minnesota, of the Williams
& Guion line, arrived at this port, after a passage of
thirteen days and a half from Liverpool. On arriving at
Quarantine the health officer, on boarding the vessel,
found some of the steerage passengers suffering from a
disease of rather an equivocal character, from which
there had been sixteen deaths during the voyage. The symptoms of the disease are vomiting, purging and cramps, although as far as Dr. Reed, the health officer, could ascertain, there was an absence of the rice water discharges characteristic of astiatic cholers. At present there are only four cases of sickness on board, all of which are among the steerage passengers. And it is a remarkable fact that all the cases that have hitherto occurred are among the steerage passengers, and that the cabin passengers have escaped uncuched. Eleven of the deaths on the voyage were reported by the surgeon of the vessel to have been caused by what he terms English cholers, and the other five deaths were from various other causes. The vessel was immediately ordered to the quarantine station in the lower bay for observation, and will be detained there the usual period. The first case occurred on September 5.

ber 5.

The following is a list of the names of the eleven passengers who died on the voyage. Of the other five who died four were saliors and one the steward of the vessel:—Janz Wabraren, aged Il years, a native of Rolland; Bernard Carroli, I, Margaret Leadon, 2, and Eliza Gafney, 50, Ireland; Charlotte Twiner, 22, England; Michael Bird, 75, and Patrick Flanagan, 21, Ireland, Carl Westemburg, 25, Sweden; Mary Rakshaw, 60, Ephraim Hicks, 2, and Nicholas Delaney, 11, Ireland.

The Minnesota had 65 cabin and 757 storage passengers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WORKING WOMES'S HOME, 45 Elizabeth street, Sept. 17, 1867.

The trustees of the House of Industry are happy in The trustees of the House of Industry are happy in being able to announce that the Home for Working Women will be open for the reception of boarders on the lat of October. It will accommodate nearly five hundred. All females of good character who wish to engage board may now make application at the office, 45 Elizabeth street, one door above Canal. The charge for board and washing will be \$3.25 per week.

On Tuesday of next week, from two until five o'clock, the clergy of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, the bench, bar, members of the press, and contributors are invited to visit and aramine the house. On Thursday, at three o'clock, all interested are invited to attend the inaugural services. On Saturday, from tweive until eight o'clock, the house will be thrown open for the inspection of the working women of New York and Brooklyn.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent. POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The New Trenty with Great Britain.
WARRINGTON, Sept. 17, 1967.
As the recently published circular of the Post Office Department relating to the new tresty with Great Britain for the reduction of international postage contained numerous important errors, the following statement of its operation will be found valuable:—

On and after October 1, 1867, the rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on international newspapers, book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.), and patterns or samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain), posted in the United States and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be as follows:

of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

SPECIS REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN EACH COUNTRY.

Article five of the new convention also prescribes the following specific regulations to be observed and enforced in each country, viz:—

Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted. So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the strictless enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States and the proceeds shall accrue the United States Transacry. Except as above, no charges which are suppless of merchandise are delivered.

PRINTARYSHY OF PRINTAID MATERS, ETC., CO., ULAORY.

Postmasters are instructed to levy and colless in advance, on and after the list of October, 1867, the rates of postage chargeable on the different kinds of printed matter and other postal packets hereinbefore enumerated, observing strictly the regulations herein established with respect to each classification of the same.

BEGETARIOR OF LETTERS AND OTHER POSTAL PACKETS ADDRESSED TO FORKIGH COUNTRIES AND OTHER POSTAL PACKETS ADDRESSED TO FORKIGH COUNTRIES AND OCHORS, VIA ENGLAND.

Letters posted in the United States and addressed to

BEGETATION OF LETTERS AND OTHER PORTAL PACKET ADDIESSED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES, VIA ENGLAND.

Letters posted in the United States and addressed to
sither of the undermentioned countries or colonies, may
be registered at the office of mailing and forwarded to
destination, in the British mail, via England, on prepayment of a registration fee of twenty-eight cents
(twenty cents United States and eight cents British),
from October 1 to December 31, 1867, and of a registration fee of sixteen cents (eight cents United States and
eight cents British), on and after January, 1868, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage chargeable
thereon, viz.:—Cape of Good Hops, Ceylon, Constantimople, East Indies, Egypt, viz.:—Alexandras, Suez
and Cairo; Faikland Island, Gambia, Gold Coast,
Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, New South Walez,
Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Gibrater, Labuan, Liberta, Malta, Mauritius, Natal,
South Australia, Tammanis, Victoria, Western Australia,
And on and after January 1, 1868, other postal packets
addressed to either of the above named countries may
also be registered on prepayment of a registration fee of
sixteen cents (eight cents United States and eight cents
British), in addition to the established rates of ordinary
postage chargeable thereon.

The following will be the rates of postage by British

also be registered on prepayment of a registration fee of sixteen cents (eight cents United States and eight cents British), in addition to the established rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon.

The following will be the rates of postage by British mail on and after October 1, 1867, to British and foreign West Indies, Porto Rico, United States of Colombia, Bermuda, countries on West Coast of South America, Australia and New Zealand;—
To British and foreign West Indies, from New York via-San Juan, and to United States of Colombia, from New York via-San Juan, and to United States of Colombia, from New York via-San Juan, and to United States of Colombia, from New York via-San Juan, and to United States of Colombia, from New York via Colon (Aspinwail), eighteen cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters, and four cents each on newspapers; perpayment required.

To Bermuda, from New York or Boston, via Halifar, N. S. Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; and two cents each on newspapers; bening the United States postage only; to be prepaid on letters, &c., sent, and collected on letters, &c., received. To countries on the west coast of South America, by mail from New York or San Francisco, via Panama, thirty-four cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; six cents each on newspapers; and ten cents per each four ounces or fraction theroof on book packets. Prepayment required.

To British colonies in Australia, or to New Zesland, from New York or San Francisco, via Panama, twenty-two cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; six cents each on newspapers; and ten cents per each four ounces or fractions thereof on book packets. Prepayment required.

So much of the new postal convention as relates to international letters rechanged with the United Kingdom will not take effect till the 1st of January, 1868; and international letters will be optional, as at present; but unpaid or insufficiently paid international letters will be option

forwarded per British mail, via England, to the under-mentioned countries and colonies:--

Typical duty layers for all		Each No	Book Conta.	Pacita	
Countries.	Lena-	- seduden	Parket-	Conta Post	
Africa (foreign possessions on the west	23		13	16	
Australia via Southampton	33	6	18	16	
Australia via Marseilles	34	4	100		
Buenos Avres	34	84	12	14	
Cape of Good Hope	33 33 33 33	6	12		
Ceylon via Southampton	-		18	20	
China (except Hong Kong) via South-	34	6	14	14	
ampton		. 8	18	90	
Constantinople		b 6	14	16	
Bast Indies via Southampton		8 8	18	16	
Bast Indies via Marseilles	22		12	14	
	a 22	06	14	16	
Palkland Islands	22 22		12	B	
Hong Kong via Southampton	34	6			
Hong Kong via Marseilles	42		18	31	
Japan via Southampton	42	8			
Java via Southampton	34				
Java via Marseilles	26		18		
Labuan via Southampton	42	8	16		
Lagos	22		12		
Liberia	21 22	100	19		
Malta via Southampton	a23	1 66			
Mauritius via Southamoton	2	6			
Mauritius via Marseilles	34	84			
Montevideo	34	-	12	1	
Penang and Singapore via Southampton.		66	14		
Penang and Singapore via Marse lies Philippine Islands via Southampton	34	1 6		1	
Philippine Islands via Marseilles	42	8			
St. Helens	34	1	12		
Sierra Leone	. 22		1		

*Cannot be sent.

Note 1—When the letter "A" is prefixed the foreign postage (which in each case is twelve cente) is increased by an additional rate for every 7% grammes (% ounce) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case, on and after the 1st of January, 1868, is ten cents the single rate), is increased by an additional rate, half ounce or fraction thereof. Upon letters for all other places an additional rate is reckoned for every quarter ounce or fraction thereof.

Nore 2—When the letter "B" is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each four ounces, or fraction, thereof if the newspaper exceeds four ounces in weight. The foreign postoge in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of two cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper, which the two the same of two cents, which is the Nore 3—The rate set down for book packets and packets of patterns, &c. respectively, are to be charged for each four ounces or fraction thereof. The book and packet posts to Egypt extend only to Alexandria, Carlo and Suez.

UNITED STATES OFFICES OF EXCHANGE FOR BRITISH MAIL.

The offices of exchange on the side of United States.

and Suez.

UNITED STATES OFFICES OF EXCHANGE FOR BRITISH MAIL.

The offices of exchange on the side of United States, are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General,

THE TURF.

First Day of the Hoboken Races. With the exception of an interval of sultriness during the middle of the afternoon the weather was extremely propitious for racing yesterday. The track was in excel-lent condition—a little too dusty, perhaps, but as a Owing to defective afrangements somewhere the entries were not given in the newspapers of the day, which, it would have been under other circumstances. However, those who were present had a very enjoyable afternoon's sport, as the running was quite as good as expected, particularly in the colt race, which was handsomely won by Mr. McDaniel's filly. Mr. Morris's entry was the favorite in the pools, seiling at about two to one, or nearly so. The defeat of Cleopaira was quite a disappointment to numbers of pool buyers, who looked upon her success as almost a certainty, and seemed quite chapfallen at the result. What caused this great devotion to the entry of Mr. Morris we did not learn, but perhaps it was entry of Mr. Morris we did not learn, but perhaps it was owing to the prestige of his fine stables. The running was very fast for two year olds, the time made by the Planet filly being 1:48%, while Cleopatra was within a length of her beels. A hurdle race was included in the prolength of her beels. A hurdle race was included in the programme of the day's sport, but owing to the lack of entries, did not take place. The second race of the day was the Premium race, mile heats, for which there were four entries. This was a very passable affair as regards time, Clement, the winner of the race, being so decidedly superior to his competitors that he was pashed nowhere in the running, and wen the event in two straight heats. The odds were strongly in his favor before the start, as high as one hundred to thirty being current; but after the first heat there was no betting, the conviction that he would win the race having become general among the spectators. The meeting this afternoon will be an interesting affair, as is addition to the Selling race there will be another of two-mile heats. Both are filled with good horses, and should the day prove fine will attract a larger concourse of spectators than were present at Sacacueus yesterday. The details of the running yesterday was briefly as follows in the THEST RACE.

The horses were brought upon the track a short time before the hour appointed for starting. After a certain amount of time spent in preliminary walking and galloping about the course they were brought to the judger' stand and started off for the heat well together, McDaniel's entry having the lead, which she retained to the quarter-pole, when the Breckenridge filly went by her,

stand and started off for the heat well together, McDaniel's entry having the lead, which she retained to the quarter-pole, when the Breckenridge filly went by her, the Eclipse filly still in the rear. They ran on in this way, with the Breckenridge filly at the lead until they turned into the homestretch, when she, beginning to falter, was passed respectively by the Planet and Eclipse fillies. The race was now over so far as she was concerned, and lay between the Morris and McDaniel entries, which struggled viscorously up the homestretch, until the goal was reached by the Planet filly, about a length in advance of Cleopatra, in 1:43 %, with the Breckenridge filly pretty close up to her. The following is the summary:

Hoboken Races—Tuesday, Sept. 17.—Great Stallion Post Stake Premium of \$500, for two year olds, dash of a mile.

Post cate of the property of t

TROTTING AT MYSTIC RIDING PARK, MASS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Boston, Sept. 17, 1867, A four days' horse fair opened at the Mystic Riding Park, in Medford, to day, which promises to bring to-gether, before its close, some of the finest horses in the vicinity. The attendance to-day was very good and

the vicinity. The attendance to-day was very good and the races close and interesting.

The first race was for purses of \$500 and \$200, best three in five, to harness. The competitors were George P. Floyd's India Robber, Dan. Mare's License and R. A. Champlin's McClellan. License won the race in three ctraight and closely contested heats, in 2.20%, 2.23% and 2:21%, and McClellan took the second purse.

The next was an interesting race to wagon between gentiemen's driving horses, best three in five, for promiums of \$100 and \$50. The contesiants were William Woodruff's Empress, Dan. Mace's Joseo Wales and J. J. Bowen's Romeo. The first two heats were won by Empress, in 3:41% and 2:35%, and the two following were taken by Jaseo Wales, in 2:36 and 2:36. At this time it was so dark that the managers of the Park would not allow the race to go on, and the remaining heat was presponed until someorew forenoon.

There is a large number of topf fractors present from distant cities and more are expedient to-morrow.

THE STEAMER ST, SECONDE WITH AND BOUND. The steamer St. George, from Giangow, passed Father int, on the way to Quebec, at half-past giz o'slogk

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Falsely Personating a Revenue Officer.
Before Commissioner Betts.
The United States vs. Bernard Hess.—The defendant ed, but according to the complaint continued to t himself as still in office and authority, but fucting matters on the blackmail system

Flandreau, at a boarding house in Tenth avenue, on the 13th of February. It appeared from the testimony that the complainant claimed to identify a cost months afterwards which Hubbell was wearing at the time of his arrest. Mr. Bediord virtually abandoned the case, intimating to the Recorder that although the accused might be morally cully the testimony was beneficient.

the complainant claimed to identify a coat months afterwards which Hubbell was wearing at the time of his arrest. Mr. Bedford virtually abandoned the case, intimating to the Recorder that although the accused might be morally guilty the testimony was insufficient in a legal point of view to sustain the indictment. The Recorder coincided in his opinion, and directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

Michael Deviin was placed on trial for an alleged grand larcony. The complainant, Sophia Sessonbettel, who keeps a store at No. 681 secondavenue, swore that while absent from the counter for a moment on the 5th of August, her money drawer was robbed of \$40 by Devl n, who was secreted under the counter. When she returned he ran out of the store, are only seeing his side face. He was not arrested till some days after the aligned theft, and that was brought about by statements made to her by other parises, which were inadmissible. The jury feeled to agree, and the prisoner was discharged upon his own 155cgnizance. The Recorder informed Devlin that it would depend upon his future good conduct whether he was retried upon that indictment.

James Ryan, charged with stealing a box of gimp from the store of Joseph Morrhon; Goorge Edwards, indicted for stealing \$100 worth of tools from Lawrence Shea, and Annie Mey er, charged with stealing \$109 worth of clothing from Anna Jardinas—each pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny. The property in each case having been recovered, and there being mitigating circumstances, at the request of the complainants the Recorder suspended sentence for the present, keeping the judgment hanging over them for their future good conduct.

MARGED TRIFFY IS A TAWRING YFONE.

Late in the afternoon a respectable looking man, named James Bennett, was put on trial, charged with stealing on the 9th of August a gold chain, valued at \$40. from the store of Henry B, Medville, in Bleecker in the afternoon a respectable looking man, named James Bennett was remanded for hear evalued of the steali

134 Bowery, pleaded guilty. About \$80 worth of pistois was taken. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

GRAND LARCENY.

George E. Wilson was tried and convicted of grand larceny, having been indicted with Charles Maier, who, when arranged, pleaded guilty to an attempt. The facts proven on the trial were that on the 7th of August detectives watched these men as they walked through a number of streets and moved suspiciously around boxes of goods. They halted in front of Billings & Co.'s store, in Franklin street. Wilson peeped in and went over to the opposite corner, while Maier went into the stere and stole a box of pins worth \$49. Wilson walked away, but was followed by an officer, and both of the prisoners were taken to the stand, who swere that when he (Maier) made the proposition to assist him in taking the box Wilson decilined to do so. The jury, believing that Wilson acted in compilcity with the other prisoner, convicted him. In passing sentence, the Recorder said he was convinced that Wilson was an old thief, and seatenced him to the State Prison for two years and ex months. Maier being a young man of respectable connections, and never having been charged with crime, was sent to the Peantentiary for two years.

Official Returns from Four Hundred and Forty
Towns—A Decrease of 16.000 in the Republican Majority of Last Year.
Access, Ma, Sept. 17, 1867.
Official returns of the Maine election, received at the
office of the Secretary of State, from four hundred and
forty towns, give Chamberlain 26,406, and Pillsbury
44,702; majority for Chamberlain 11,706. The sme
towns last year gave Chamberlain 25,706.
Pillsbury
40,516; majority for Chamberlain 27,706.

Ford De Lac, Win, Sept. 17, 1867.

A fire last night destroyed the wagen shops of Lawrence & McRae, together with six buildings on the op-

THE LIQUOR WAR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Massachusetts Liquor Prohibitionists in Council-Preliminary Mass Meeting-Great Gathering of the Moral Reformers-Some of the Views of the Good and Virtuous-Their Preparations to Carry the Coming State Election.

The spirited political campaign in Massachu frequently foreshadowed in former correspondence of the HERALD, has now fairly commenced. On matters strictly political there is not much difference of opinion, of reconstruction, and equally unanimous for the im-peachment of President Johnson if a good case can be the convention of the republican party in this city last week the question was not passed upon, not-withstanding both the prohibitionists and the P. L. L.'s (the license party) made strenuous efforts to prohibitionists, discovering the fact that there is a growing public sentiment against them, have planned a advocating their cause, and the opening chorus has consisted of a mass meeting general State Convention to-morrow. So far there

Address by Senator Wilson, Mr. Parkhurst and Others—The Resolutions. Workster, Sept. 17, 1867. The State Temperance Convention met in Mechanics

Hall at ten o'clock this morning, there being a fair atendance, though the hall was by no means full.

The Couventien was called to order by Mr. William B. Spooner, of Boaton, and was temporarily organized by the choice of Rev. M. W. Parkhurst, of Woburn, as Chairman, and J. N. Berry, of Lynn, as Secretary pro-

Spooner, of Boston, and was temporarily organized by the choice of Rev. M. W. Parkhurst, of Woburn, as Chairman, and J. N. Berry, of Lynn, as Secretary profess.

Mr. Parkhurst briefly addressed the Convention, stating that it was not held in the interest of any political organization. Though societies were represented here, they were not organized for a political purpose. They were formed without reference to the present condition of affairs in the State. Every attempt to class them with any secret political organization was an insult to the temperance men of the State. They were here to day to fire their hearts for the work before them this fall, and their whole action would be in reference to that. They were here to demand that the prohibitory laws shall be enforced. Selling liquor is a crime, and they were here to demand that the effects of the State shall execute the laws against it.

The Convention then permanently organized by choosing Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Beston, Presidents.

Hon. Hexar Wilson was then introduced and received with great enthusiasm. He declared that he did not know how others fell in regard to granting license to sell iliquor, but it filled him with horror. The idea that men were to be authorized by law to sell intoitating drinks is an awful thought, and it shocked and alarmed him. The question is forced upon us, and must be bravely met or basely shunned. It will heal the ballot box in the contest for Senators and Representatives, but he would say let the next Legislature follow the example of the people, but he knew the passings interest, which overshadows vastly the liquor interest. While twenty-five millions of collars are involved in the liquor traffic more than a theusand millions are interested in sustaining prohibition against the free sale of liquor. The itense system will bring a burden and a crime on all the business of the State. If there was ever a time for the pulpits to hunself

defended on any plea of public necessity, nor by any law of Christian ethics.

Resolved. That the laws designed to regulate the sale of strong drinks have proved a failure, both in this country and in Europe; instead of restricting the sale they only tend to render respectable what is really dishumorable, and make the business a fearful monopoly, produce a revenue to the over-mant from the wose and makeries of dranksmess, and thus involve every utilizen in the guilt and shame of a traffic, the only legitimate preducts of whoh are public dishosor, domestic misery, intellectual degradation and apprictual death.

sion, domestic misery, interection of 1855," having stated settle solved, That the "Prohibitory Law of 1855," having thereogally tested by the owners, affect in its general area and in its minutest details, and sustained by the est less authorities in the land, should remain on the use book and be supported by all the powers of the monwealth; that its coforcement is practicable, reason monwealth; that its coforcement is practicable, reason

stitutional Convention, in introducing prohibition into the State constitution, and we recognize in the act the coming duty and destiny of all America, and trust that ere long the constitution of every State in the United States will the protect the people against this yet wide ruling iniquity. Resolved, That we consider the question of temperance is a rational point of view as second only to that cause which has so long affected our general policy, and that as the greatwork of emancipation is perfected we recognize the necessity of exparting the principles of prohibition upon all or ganizations that shall continue to direct and control the country.

YACHTING.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn-Their First Fall Regatta for a Champion Pennant. The spirited members of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn, ardent professionals in the pastime of yachtwithout additional trials of speed, and thus they have arranged to have a series of autumn regattas for a chamlations of sailing, &c., have been agreed upon :-

lations of sailing, &c., have been agreed upon:—
The course will be from an anchorage off Eiysian Fields, Hoboken, to and around a stakeboat off Yonkers, turning asmeffrom east to west, thence to home stakeboat, passing it to the westward.
The field of the club will be divided into cabin and open sloops, and each sub-divided into first and second class. Each yacht will enter either class of its kind by notice to the secretary of the club, on Friday, before four P. M., and, in default of such notice, the Commodors will designate its class before the hour of starting.

Each yacht on arriving off Elysian Fields will report to the Commodors and anchor in line as ordered, at halfpast ten A. M., with jibs down.

Each yacht must start from an anchor, and weigh it on starting.

him.

The committee in charge of this regatta are Commodore Thomas C. Lyman, Sheppard Homans, William Voorhis and Henry A. Gouge.

The entries for the regatta and the honor of winning the gay signal will be competed for by the following

	vessels:-	THE VETT			
'n	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	SLOOPS-	FIRST CLASS.		
	Name.	Tons.	Owner.		
	White Wing	638	heppard Hou	ans, N. Y.	
	Addie V	45 V	m. Voorhis.	Nyack.	
	Payche				
	Alarm	40T	. W. Sherida	Brooklyn.	
	Agnes	35 E	dward Harve	v. Brooklyn.	
	Lois	20(om. T. C. La	man, Brook!	yn.
	Dolphin	25 7	. W. Sherida	n. Brooklyn.	-
	Galates	128	V. Lowell at	ad others, Bk	l'n.
			SCOND CLARS.	and the second second	
Ц	Name.	Feet.			
	Salus	34 H	C. Walton		
	Leopard	30 T	C. Fowler, 1	Brooklyn.	
	Martha				
ı	Carrie	27 J	R. Maxwell	Brooklyn.	-
	Hector				
	Aurelia				
	Zaidee				
	Lavine				
	Imp	23 H	W Hubbell	New York	
	Harry Schell.	23 H	S Schell Rr	noklen	
	Fannie			ookiju.	
	Elaine			w Vork	
u	Minnie	94 G	o G Walle		
			ve propition	a a spiritad o	on-
	test and a day				
	pated.	or anodamie	a midamore abou		
	Paren.				

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Aid for the Sufferers from the Disease-Ap-

peal from the Physicians' Executive Com-mittee.

The following appeal has been made by the Executive

The following appeal has been made by the Executive Committee of the physicians:—

The Executive Committee, appointed at the meeting of physicians recently held to devise means for the relief of sufferers from yellow fever in Southern towns and cities, have reason to believe that the exigencies of the case are not fully understood or generally appreciated. Telegraphic reports only give the number of the dead. No account is made of those already sick, or of the number attacked by the fever daily. From the data supplied by the newspaper accounts, it is, therefore, almost impossible to form a just idea of the ravages of the pestilence, or of the necessity that exists in infected places for such assistance as money, liberally contributed and judiciously used, alone can secure to those who are suffering from the epidemic.

Skilful and acclimated nurses are said to be plenty; but they cannot be had in sufficient numbers without money; and, as the number of sick increases, the demand becomes greater, and prices advance. The sum of \$10,000, contributed in behalf of Galveston and other towns of Texas, is already spent. The charitable resources of most of the infected towns are exhausted, and nearly all places in which the epidemic has made its appearance are asking aid from those not liable to be scourged by the pestilence. In addition to New Orleans, Pensacols and Galveston, a message comes to us to-day from Houston, Hempstead, Houstville and ether towns and money.

In Houston there are now more than one thousand

in the interior of texas, asking for paysocaus, acress and money.

In Houston there are now more than one thousand persons sick of yellow fever. In New Orleans new cases occur at the rate of over two hundred daily. Of these twenty-five per centum die. Those who convalence require the most constant and untiring attention during a period varying from ten to twenty days. There are new, in New Orleans alone, from four te five thousand yellow oles, it to fever patients was runses can give. This number is not diminished by the sumber of deaths, but rather increases with the lapse of time; for while from sixty to seventy die every twenty-four hours, about two hundred become sick. And it cannot be expected that anything save

the American people, who only need the sewurance of a worthy object to arouse their sympathies, and who give habitually until the necessity for giving ceases, the Committee submit this appeal.

Pecuniary aid to the amount of \$2,000 a day will not meet the wants of the New Orleans Howard Association alone. Contributions sent to Spofferd, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway, may be used in New Orleans within iwesty-four hours, and the committee recommend them, as a proper channel through which to transmit money to be devoted to this purpose, for whatever point at the South the money may be intended.

FRANK H. HAMILTON,
A. NELSON SELL,
J. ESSENDEN N. OTIS,
THEODORE WALSER,
THEODORE WA

The Epidemic in New Orleans-Death of a

Treasury Agent.
Washington, Sept. 17, 1867.
A despatch received at the United States Treasury Department this morning from New Orleans, states that Special Treasury Agont Sherbourne died at that place

last night of yellow lever.

A despatch received by General Dent says that General W. Neaton is considered out of danger.

Bosros, Sept. 17, 1867.
The steamer Oriental, from New Orleans, is anchored at Quarantine with three cases of yellow fever on board.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Three Brothers Seriously Injured and One
Killed.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 17, 1867, }
8 o'Clock P. M.

In Posey county, Indiana, four brothers, named Bride-nomer, attempted to unload a shell, on Sunday. It ex-ploded, killing one of the brothers, took a leg off an-other and an arm from the third, and the other was also seriously injured.

SUNICIPAL VISITORS EN ROUTE TO SEW

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

The Union Pacide Railroad is new finished four hum dred and sixty miles west of Omaha, and within fifty miles of Cheyenne City, Kassan.

The branch Pacide Railroad is completed twelve miles beyond the station just accepted by the Commissioners, which carries the track two hundred and seventy miles west of the Missouri river.